Schenek was fatally burned by gasoline at Day-Patrick Gallagher fell down a mine shaft, a distance of 600 feet, at Scranton, Pa. His body was horribly mangled.

The young wife of Joseph White, of Columbus, Ind., became tired of life, and committed suicide with strychnine.

A band of regulators is being organized in Wabash county, Illinois, to punish drunken and profligate husbands and wife-beaters. The grand jury at Charleston, S. C., recom-mended the establishment of a whipping-post

and chaip-gang as a mode of punishment Harry Powell, aged fifteen, while witnessing a fight in Altoona, Pa, was struck in the face with a stone and received supposed fatal in-Prof. L. B. Haines was removed from the fac-

nity of a female college in South Carolina, because of his extreme views on the subject of Cleveland and Thurman will be formally noti-

fied on Tuesday and Thursday, the 26th and 28th, of their nomination for the presidency and vice-presidency. By the wreck of an express train at White House, N. Y., the engineer, Harry Track, was ulled, and the fireman, named Swett, fatally

ourt. A lady passenger was also seriously in-

A national convention of wholesale grocers will be held in New York to form an association for the encouragement of honest dealings and to promote the sale of pure and wholesome articles of food.

Delegates' railroad tickets having expired, i was appounced that, by order of the Central Traffic Association, the same would be honored until the day of adjournment of the Chicago convention and one day after.

Mrs. Charles Wolff, of Lima, O., left her baby in its cab while she went into a store to do some chopping. The cab rolled into the gutter and frightened a team of horses. One of them atruck the baby on the head with its boof and killed it. The Senate was not-in session. In the House the conference report on the international mar-

nese treaty bill was reported. The public build-ings committee secured the floor after a strugrie, but was unable to pass a bill until the House adjourned, at 2:45 P. M. There was no nomination at Chicago. Two allots were taken, which resulted as follows: Sherman, 235, 225; Harrison, 217, 213; Alger, 135, 148; Gresham, 98, 87; Allison, 88, 98; Blaine,

time conference bill was agreed to. The Chi-

42, 47; McKinley, 11, 14; Douglass, 1; Foraker, 1. Mr. McKinley, in-an earnest speech, instated that his name should not be used. Base Ball-Cincinnati 10, Louisville 10; Balti-more 10, Cleveland 2; Brooklyn 4, Athletics 3; Kansas City 6, St. Louis 3; New York 7, Philadelphia 6; Boston 8, Washington 3; Detroit 12, Indianapolis 2; Chicago 12, Pittsburg 1; Wheeling 9, Canton 6; Zanesville 14, Mansfield 2; Lima 7, Jackson 3; Logansport 8, Fort Wayne 4.

While Miss Josie Carroll, a school-teacher of Bird's eye. Dubois county, Indiana, was returning home, after night, she was badly frightened by a hideous appearing spook devised by boys. She uttered a shriek and fell to the ground, When help reached her she was in convulsions, and died in thirty minutes. The perpetrators of the foolish prank escaped.

[From Our Second Edition of the Sunday Journal.] THE CHICAGO CONVETION.

Tactics of the Maine Man's Managers Made Plain-Indiana Will Stick to Harrison.

secial to the Indianapolis Journal CHICAGO, June 23.—What has been foreshadowed as a possibility has become a reality, and the convention has adjourned till Monday without having reached a nomination or having removed the stumbling block that has been in the way from the beginning. Ten days ago it was said in these dispatches that there would be no nomination till the friends of Mr. Blaine had tested to their satisfaction the temper of the tested to their satisfaction the temper of the convention toward him, and that if he at any time felt willing to accept a nomination made by a majority of the delegates that would be the most likely outcome. This is a Blaine convention; it has been in the hands of his friends, I will not say managers, and at any time they could have brought it to a successful and satisfactory conelusion. Every movement that has been made, however, has indicated a settled and deliberate purpose to bring about a contingency wherein by other nominees of the convention with a spirit of unanimity that would warrant a hope of success. There have been many things to suggest this; but the most significant has been the action of Mr. Boutelle and the vote of the State of Maine. The Maine vote has been split up among all the candidates on each ballot, so as to prevent any claim that one or the other candidates was being adopted as the heir of Mr. Blaine's atrength. This has been most consummately played. This morning, when the nomination of General Harrison might have been effected had the friends of other sandidates and the "bosses" desired to have any sort of an ending. Maine cast five ballots for Mr. Allison, whose nomination they knew to be utterly out of the question, at least at that juncture. If the five votes had been east for Seneral Harrison and the "combine" against General Harrison and the "combine" against him had not expected an adjournment, there might have been a nomination, but that was the game as they were playing it. Whenever it has suited the "combine" to ask an adjournment, Mr. Boutelle has led in it, going down the aisle tipping the wink to California, Colorado and Connecticut, while Alabama and Arkansas, which sit immediately under his eye and control, did his bidding, even Powell Clayton, who stood up and voted the fourteen votes of Arkansas for a man the delegates never heard of until they were told how to vote, going for adjournment. When Michigan, General Alger's own State, was solid against it, with George R. Davis, who has held the vote of Illimois in his unaided but vise-like grip, so much of a lead could be given to any conclusion the protest. The action of Mr. Boutelle and of Mr. Manly and the vote of Maine on every question has indicated no sincere purpose on the part of that State to assist the convention in reaching s proper, or indeed, any conclusion.

Since yesterday it has been the field against General Harrison. On Friday night, after the vote of New York and of Wisconsin had gone to General Harrison, he might have been nominated had it suited the leaders of other candidates, but the friends of Mr. Snerman, of General Alger, of Mr. Allison, backed and led by the Blaine manipulators, adjourned the convention, and the tide was at least stayed. As I intimated, the action of New York was more of a feint than a sincerity, and was not pemitted to go eyond a point where it could be controlled. The anly way to control it was to adjourn, and this has been done twice to bring about the contingency wherein the Blaine movement could be most effectively attempted. It was understood that this was to be done this afternoon at the 4 o'clock session, but the time was not ripe; and so, under the lead of Mr. Boutelle and Mr. George R. Davis and the friends of Sherman and Allison, the trifling was prolonged and the game of politics is still in play, to the disgust of a large portion of the convention, the contempt of the party which sent alleged full-grown men here to discharge an important duty, and the creation of a spirit of hostility against the man in whose behalf it is being done, and of him who shall bear off the usufruct of the child's play that may render his election before the people seriously problematical. What has thus far been done has demonstrated that General Harrison is the logical candidate of the situation and the undoubted choice of of the situation and the undoubted choice of the majority of the convention if it could ever some to a severe test of that question by the elimination of personal ambitions, of political plots, and of first-choice favorites. When New York and Indiana, with a good chare of New Jersey, indicated to the convention the choice of three great doubtful States, good faith and good politics dictated that it should brossed to the foregone conclusion. proceed to the foregone conclusion.

But the men who are masquerading behind Mr. Blaine's name, aided by the personal vanity of the friends of other candidates, by the ambitions of States which think dates, by the ambitions of States which think they have a vice-presidential possibility, and by the malice and greed of that part of the convention that can be manipulated by Chicago and its local boss, were strong enough to prevent a dignified, honorable, logical and satisfactory conclusion, and the public is being treated to a spectacle that is fast frittering away hope of success in November, by losing to the party its gense of self-respect and the confidence of the

The Blaine managers, headed by Mr. Depew, with sixty-six votes in the New York delegation, the Maine leaders, the California delegation, and the friends of other candidates did not dare openly measure swords with Harrison's strength this afternoon, and so, to cover themselves, they secured an adjournment, New York skillfully voting "no" to still further throw dust in the eyes of the delegates and the people. Mr. Sherman's nomination is hopeless; his votes could have named the winper at any time; but the Ohio people are so di-

break away from Sherman, and his immediate friends are threatening with political destruc-tion anyone who dares to make a break. There is an undercurrent toward Mr. McKinley, but the Major made an honorable speech this morning defining his position, every word of which was a blow between the eyes of Governor Foraker, who is understood to occupy a very uneasy position, a large bee being always buzzing in his

Mr. Blaine has been telegraphed to see if he will accept a nomination, and a reply may be re-ceived before Monday. In the meantime the strength of Mckinley will be carefully felt, but it is not believed Ohio will be solid for him, and there is little disposition in the convention to be forced into a dark-horse nomination even of so worthy a man as the distinguished Ohio Congressman. Up to this time the game has seemed to be one of assassination in the interests of Mr. Blaine. John Sherman has been done to death, and the attempt has been made to do the same with General Harrison. Judge Gresham needed no other executioner than his friends the Chicago Tribune, the few Indianians who have impudently thrown him in the way of General Harrison, and finally Bob Ingersoll, who buried him last night under the impertinence of his assumption. Neither Gen. Alger nor Mr. Allison has required any specially heroic measures, and if they did they could be treated to the kind offices of assassins who hope to "wade through slaughter to a throne." They have made a mistake in regard to General Harrison: he is too strong a man to be bowled down or out at their bidding, and twice it has been necessary to unite the field against him to prevent his nomination. The intention has not materially changed. Mr. Blaine's name must be tried; we must get to the end of that. He may be nominated, and then we shall soon be through; but if he is, the game which has brought it about will be too plain in the sight of all the people to make it a wise outcome of the struggle and to make it a wise outcome of the struggle and earnest devotion of this great gathering. If Mr. Blaine be not neminated, a vigorous effort will be made for a dark horse, McKinley, as before said, being the present favorite. If it do neither of these, and all the obstructions are removed, the convention may yet conclude to follow its own best judgment and sense, the desire indicated by New York, and Indiana, and New Jersey, and make a ticket with Benjamin Harrison at its head. At least, the vote of Indiana, as nearly solid as can be, will be given for him until the convention makes a choice thus relieving the State from responsibility, should the convention conclude to disregard the expressed wishes of the doubtful States. By a solid vote Indiana has spoken its preference, and both New York and New Jersey have indi-cated, by practically unanimous votes, that Ben Harrison would be acceptable to those States, the second choice to their own favorite sons. I 'politics" does not demand the nomination of General Harrison, then it is hard to see what can be the best outcome. This is the stuation now; all is resting, awaiting the development of the Blaine scheme further. Indianians will not waive a splendid fight, nor blot the escentisheen of their honor and dignity, by doing else than continuing to offer the Republican party the man who can lead it to victory.

R. W. H.

Saturday's Ballots. The fourth ballot resulted:

STATES AND TERRI-	Alger	Allison	Blaine	Gresham.	Harrison.	McKinley	Lincoln	Sherman	Douglas	Foraker
Alabama	10	_	::		1			8		
California	-		10			-		5000000		e
Colorado	1	6	ī	3		B				H
Delaware				t	5		ш			Ż
Plorida		8		i	2 2	**	·i	19	2	•
Ilinois				41	3					ã
udians					30				•	
Kansas		26	5	3	8					
Kentucky	3	2	1		6	•		10	E	E
ouisiana	3	2		2	2	-		9		ä
faryland		2		H	- 8			6	-	H
lassachusetts	26	2	T.	1	8	2		_		i
finnesota	2			5	7					ā
dississippi	13	ä	1	3		••		14	•	ě
ebraska	2	5 2		*				3		·
evada	4			ij.						ä
New Hampshire	1 3	1		1 2	7	F		2		i
lew York	3	1	8		59			1		R
North Carolina	6	-		1	2		8	13		٠
)regon			1	4	1		-		ä	i
ennsylvania		8	•		7	100		53		٠
outh Carolina	10				2			6		ı
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ermont	3	9	-	3	8	2		7		м
irginia	3	3		爨	8			-		ě
Vest Virginia Visconsin	1		2	2	20	2		2		ì
rizona	2			曹						8
Oakota Oist. of Columbia		3	2	1				2	靍	٠
daho	1		B	9	1					
Montana	i	1		1			•			٠
Jtah	_	2								:
Wash. Territory	2			3	1		••			ŀ
Wyoming										1
			-	1						L
Total	135	56	42	188	217	11	1	235	1	

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Alger	Allison	Blaine	Gresham.	Harrison.	Sherman.	Moniniey
Alabama	8		1		2	9	
Arkansas	14						
California			16				
Colorado	•	6	-		•••	•••	
Connecticut		6	ï	3	100000		ш
Delaware	5	•		-	3		:
Georgia	_	H	-	n	2	20	
Illinois.		鯻	100	7	3		100
Indiana		320		В	29		
lowa		26					8
Cansas		2	14	3	8		E
Centucky	8	-	2	2	8	7	١.,
ouisiana	3	2				9	
Maine	3	5	**	1		1	ю
Massachusetts		3	7	ñ	10	5	L
Michigan	26	ľ	ы	ш	Market 1		
Minnesota	3		6	3	;		
fistsstopi			ī	2		15	M
fissouri	14	1	2	10	2	1	
ebraska	2	5				3	
Vevada	4	2		盡			
ew Hampshire	-	8	3		8		
ew Jersey		5		2	<b>E</b> 4		
lew York	5				58	11	
Ohio						46	1
		**	G		1		
Pennsylvania			_		7	53	
Rhode Island		8		-	5		-
outh Carolina	10	-			2	6	
Tennessee	10	101	4		2 2 2	5	١.,
Cexas		П		3		7	E
Vermont					8		
Virginia	2	3	2	•	7	10	
West Virginia	2	••	2	-:	3	2	
Visconsin					20		
Dakota			*	H	5	7	8
Dist. of Columbia		隃					ı
daho			M	m			i
Iontana		1		I			١.,
New Mexico						-1	
Jtab		2					١.
Washington Ter		9		12	1		Į.
Wyoming		••	••		200000	32	
Llaska	***	-		••	***	•••	
						-	-

Totals...... 142 99 48 87 213 224 14 Scenes in the Convention. CHICAGO, June 23.—The meeting of the convention this morning was by far the most exciting of the week. The air was filled with rumors as to combinations that would affect this man or that. Harrison was the favorite, because it was well known that the vote of New York was largely coming to him, and the Indi-ana people were on tip-toe of expectation, feelana people were on tip-toe of expectation, feeling that his nomination might take place. Warner Miller called the body to order, and Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, opened with prayer. Shortly after the clerk began to call the roll there was an occasional vote for McKinley, of Ohio, and that gentleman arose in his delegation and emphatically demanded that no delegate should east a vote for him, as he considered it a reflection on his fidelity to John Sherman. Notwithstanding his demand, however, there were eleven votes for him on that ballot. When Illinois was reached there was a sensation, three of Gresham's votes being announced for Harrison; but this was followed by a more startling thing to Indiana people, when Colonel Thompson announced that Indiana cast her solid vote of thirty for Harrison. No little applause followed this change from the ballot of yesterday, and it was continued when Kentucky and Kansas threw a number of votes to the Indiana candidate. When New York was called, there was a moment of suspense, and then Mr. Depew read the divided vote of New York—fifty-nine of them coming to Harrison. There was great cheering over this, although it was expected, yet everybody who was interested breathed easier when the clerk had repeated it, and it had become a part of the record. A shrill voice cried out, "He's elected!"
A poll of New York was called, during which
the convention resumed its equilibrum. Wiscon-

ferest, very few changes being noted. Judge Field, of Indiana, went back to Gresham, and Harrison again came in second, having 213 votes, and Sherman first with 224.

It was understood that at the end of this ballot there would be an adjournment until 4 o'clock, and, according to the programme of the politicians, it was moved by Governor Foster and a roll-call of the States demanded. Before the call had gone very far it was so evident that the vote would be largely in favor of a recess that the call was dispensed with and the crowd dispersed, disappointed because the balloting did not go on.

During the interim until 4 o'clock, there were all sorts of rumors flying about as to what would be done at the next session. McKinley was talked about as a dark horse. It was said that telegrams were passing in from all over the country to delegates to vote for him; that Sherman had been asked by the Ohio delegation to send a telegram to the convention withdrawing in his favor; that Blaine's friends had cabled to him for a similar declaration, and so on without end. The excitement kept up at fever heat, and when the 8,000 people who had reassembled at 4 o'clock heard the gavel fall there was an anxious look in the faces of the friends of all the candidates. It was a critical moment. Nobody knew what turn the tide of events might take, but the wily politician, ready to do anything to gain time, was there with his motion for adjournment until Monday at 10 o'cleck, which some gentleman from Delaware promulgated for him. There were loud cries of "No," "No," from the galleries, and the chairman announced that he would not take the responsibility of adjourning the body before it balloted without a vote by States. During this roll-call several anxious delegates arose to inquire whather their sailword tickets which inquire whether their railroad tickets, which expired to-day, would be good after Monday. The sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Fitzsimmons, tried to quiet their fears by stating in a strained voice and with great facial contortion that "all passes would be good until one day after the convention." The mention of passes was too good a joke, and there was great laughter, after which he let some one of the strong-lunged secretaries make the statement, which apparently satisfied the delegates. It was easy to be seen that the combination to adjourn was about to be successful, and the crowd began to disperse, deristively calling for "Ingersoll" as it went out against adjournment. Indiana, Michigan, New York, Oregon, Vermont and Dakota voted solidly "no," while the The vote was announced as 496 for and 322 Blaine, Sherman and scattering vote was registered the other way. The band played "God save the Queen" again, the tune that wears the average American citizen out, when he is attending national conventions, for it is played as regularly as the sessions come and the day's work is done.

As I came out of the hall I asked Mr. Lyman, of the New York Sun, what he thought of the situation. He said: "I never saw party suicide practiced on so magnificent a scale. If they nominate Blaine as the result of all this, it is

certain disaster." There has been a great deal of talk since the opening day of the convention, that it was a most desirable thing to let the doubtful States settle the question as to the nominee. To-day, when the second ballot was taken, the figures showed that over 80 per cent. of the vote of the three doubtful States—New York, Indiana and New Jersey—were cast for General Harrison. The combined vote of these three States is 120, of which Harrison received 97, and the combined vote of New York and Indiana is 120. ana is 102, of which Harrison received 89, nearly 90 per cent. as between these two States. In the face of all this the convention adjourns until Monday at the behest of a few men skilled in the tricks of politics, and shows its insincerity as to allowing the doubtful States to present the nominee by ignoring the fact, which the above analysis proves, that these States expressed a preference for General Harrison.

The German Emperor's Programme. (Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.) Berlin, June 23. — The opening of the Reichstag, on Monday, promises to be a magnificent event, worthy the supreme importance of the occasion. The Emperor has persenally revised the programme, and given directions for an elaborate ceremonial, such as, for special splendor and brilliancy, has not attended the opening of the Reichstag since the first session of that body of that body, in March, 1871.
Usually a state parade has been avoided, and even when the Emperor was present the ceremony was of the simplest character. The preparations for Monday show that it is the intention of the new Emperor to that it is the intention of the new Emperor to inaugurate the first parliamentary session of his reign with full imperial splendor, equal in pompto the memorable opening of the first Reichstag. All of the German federal princes have been invited to attend. The Regent of Bavaria, the King of Saxony, Prince William of Wurtemburg, and the Grand Duke of Baden and Hesse have arrived and will be present. The ceremony will take place in the historic White Hall of the old eastle. The orders of the Emperor direct that the divine service. of the Emperor direct that the divine service, which is usually held for Protestent members in the Cathedral, be given in the court chapel attached to the castle. After the service the Emperor will enter the hall, in full state, preceded by the chief court officials, the vice-grand seneschal and the masters of ceremony, and followed by the bearers of the imperial insignia, which will be laid on the taburets on each side of the will be laid on the taburets on each side of the throne. The canopy and hangings of the throne are of silk of a golden color. The canopy will be surmounted by the imperial eagles and crowns. The sword of justice will be borne by General Huelleren, the orb by General Struberg, he sceptre by General Strehle, the standard by General Blumenthal, and the crown by Count Von Stolberg. Then will come the Emperor, surrounded by the reigning federal sovereigns, princes of the royal blood, and members of the families of the reigning federal princes. The Emperor having taken his seat on the The Emperor having taken his seat on the throne, the federal princes and hereditary princes will station themselves on the dais on the right side of the Emperor, and the princes of the blood and other princes to the left. The Empress will proceed to the hall from the court chapel, and will be seated on the dais before the Emperor. When the members of the imperial family are placed, a senior member of the Reichstag, probably Count Von Moltke, will propose three cheers for the Emperor. Thereupon Prince Bismarck will present the manuscript of the speech from the throne to the Emperor, who, after uncovering, will proceed to read it. According to a semiofficial forecast of the speech, the Emperor will explicitly declare his desire to pursue a peace policy, and will say that, conscious of the re-aponsibility of his position, he will follow in the footsteps of his grandfather and father, and devote his life to the welfare of his people, trusting to maintain the unity of Germany without recourse to arms. A communication in the Fremdenblatt indicates that a specific reference will be made to the alliance in a declaration that the policy in the carrying out of which Austria is closely identified with Germany will be maintained in its full integrity. After the ceremony a court dinner will be given, at which all the royalties and the leading

diplomates will be present. The session of the Reichstag will not last beyond Saturday.

The opening of the Landtag, on Wednesday, will also be celebrated with considerable pomp, in the white hall, where the Emperor, in the presence of the members of both chambers, will take the oath to uphold the Prussian constitu-

Public coufidence in the pacific desires of William II has been strengthened since the appearance, on Thursday, of the address dictated by his Majesty to be read in the pulpits to-morrow. The most notable passages of the address refer to Emperor Frederick as aiming to achieve a great work of peace, unconcerned by the splendor of the great deeds that have made the history of Germany, desiring to be satisfied if his reign were beneficent to the

nation, useful to the country and a blessing to the empire. The address further says.
"God did not permit him to realize altogether the thoughts and principles that had silently ripened in his mind, but now that he has left us we must keep his memory in honor, imploring God to arm the present Emperor with strength to exercise his calling to the blessing of the

This tribute to the peace sentiments of his father has inspired the people with the hope that the reign of William II will be less of a militant absolutism than had been feared. The coronation of the Emperor is expected to be, like the inauguration of the Reichstag, a reminiscence of the reign of his grandfather.

The ceremony will take place at Konigsburg, on Oct. 18, the anniversary at once of the birth-day of Emperor Frederick and the date on which William I was crowned, in 1861.

The period of court mourning for Emperor Frederick expires the middle of September. About the same time the autumn military maneuvers will be opened on an extensive scale, culminating in fetes at Konigsberg in celebration of the accession of the new monarch, when William will crown himself and his consort King and Queen of Prussia, thus emphasizing, after the example of his grandfather, the doctrine of the divine right of Kinga. These and other preliminary labors of his reign, stretching far into the autumn, are held to be important factors in retarding an outbreak be important factors in retarding an outbreak of war. The official circle never attributed to the convention resumed its equilibrum. Wisconsin gave twenty votes to Harrison, having abandoned Rusk, and again there were evidences of approval. The result showed that Harrison stood second, with two hundred and seventeen votes, Sherman leading with two hundred and thirty-five. Greekam had dropped to ninety-seven, and was out of the race.

The name ballot proceeded without much in-

therefore making arrangements for a meeting between Emperor William, Emperor Francis Joseph and King Humbert. The Crown Prince of Austria will come to Berlin in August. The report that the Czar proposes to visit Stettin, though it comes from doubtful Polish sources,

is probably correct. The changes in the Ministry and imperial household have not yet been settled. The Conservative press demand the recall of Herr Von Puttkamer; the Nationals urge the claims of Miquel and Bennigsen, both of whom had in-terviews with Prince Bismarck during the past week. Meanwhile, Herr Von Puttkamer will not return to the Cabinet, but the Emperor will give him a post in the household.

A sensation has been caused by the Tageblatt publishing notes left by Emperor Frederick regarding the overtures made to him while in San Remo to abdicate in favor of William. The Progressist papers maintain that the totes are authentic, and that they were kept in the custody of Frederick till the visit of Queen Victoria, when the Empress confided a portion of them to her mother. The documents show that William urged his father to consent to the regency proposal, but failed, owing to the strenuous resistance of the then Crown Princess Victoria. They reveal, also, the intrigues of Pastor Stocker and Gen. Waldersee to seduce William into a pietistic movement, and finally they contain the testament of Frederick to William on his duties as a ruler and his duties to his mother. The disclosures bear the mark of genuineness, and are believed to have been made with the knowledge

of Empress Victoria.

The relations between the Emperor and his mother certainly continue to be disturbed. He neglects to visit her, although he sends daily an neglects to visit her, although he sends daily an inquiry as to her health. A court report credited to the Emperor a desire to have Dr. Mackenzie prosecuted for maltreatment in the case of Emperor Frederick. The Hamburger Nachrichten says the project has been abandoned, because the official German medical report exonerates Dr. Mackenzie. The Doctor has revived the animus against himself and reflected upon Empress Victoria by the sixtement flected upon Empress Victoria by the statement given in an interview while at The Hague, that he had been aware of the existence of cancer since February, but that if he had admitted the gangrenous nature of the late Emperor's malady a regency would have been probable, which contingency would have suited the views of the party opposed to the accession of Frederick.
Dr. Mackenzie is now beyond the reach of a state prosecution. He received, before leaving Berlin, the amount of his bill, 25,000 marks, but if he returns to Germany he will find that the feeling is general that some punishment should

be inflicted for his indiscretion Emperor William will reside at the castle in Berlin throughout the year. The chateau Sans Souci will be fitted up as an imperial residence next summer. Prince Bismarck will return to Friedrichsruhe next Saturday. He suffers from insomnia and and neuralgia, the result of overstraining him-

Base-Ball on Saturday.

self with state business.

DETROIT, Mich., June 23.—The Indianapolis players went up to Recreation Park, to-day, de-termined that if earnest, hard work would prevent it they would not leave the home of the champions without at least one scalp dangling from their belt. They did play with vim and earnestness, but it was no use. The Detroits were out for four straights and would not be denied. Shreve pitched hard, but the sluggers just lined out his delivery at will. On the other hand Conway made the visitors exceedingly weary. They were utterly unable to place the ball safely. The hit made by Buckley was a high one to left, and had Twitchell shaken out a few more reefs in running for it he would have spoiled that. The two runs credited to the visitors were made on Buckley's hit, a horrible fumble by Rowe and a frightfully wild throw by Brouthers. Handon knocked out a home run in

the third Twitchell made a double, followed by Conway's four-bagger in the fifth. In the sixth Thompson's single, Hines's "yellow" muff of Ganzell's fly and Twitchell's single yielded two runs. In the seventh, Bennett's double, Richardson's single and Rowe's baser gave two more. In the eight Twitchell's triple and singles by Hanlon and Bennett, Conway's hit by a pitched ball, two sacrifices and a passed ball gave three runs. In the ninth, Ganzell's home run, Twitchell's double and Hanlon's single yielded the final

two. Score: INDIANAPOLIS. 0 Hines, m. 0 0 5 0 0 1 Denny, s... 1 0 4 2 0 0 Sh'mb'g, 1 0 0 11 0 3 2 Bassett, 2. 0 0 2 5 4 0 M'G'hy, l.. 0 0 1 0 Br'th'ers, 10 014 Th'mps'n,r 1 1 2 Twitch II, 13 4 1 0 0 Es'rbr'k 3 0 0 1 1 Hanlon, m 2 3 2 0 0 Myers, r.. 0 0 1 0 Bennett, c. 1 2 5 2 0 Shreve, p.. 0 0 0 3 Conway, p. 2 1 0 7 1 Buckley, c. 1 1 2 2 Totals .. 12 14 27 19 4 Totals. 2 1 27 13 4 Score by innings: Detroit......0 0 1 0 2 2 2 3 2-12 Indianapolis......0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0-2

Earned Runs—Detroit, 8.
Two-base Hits—Twitchell, 2; Bennett, Buckley.
Three-base Hit—Twitchell.
Home Runs—Ganzel, Hanlon, Conway.
Stolen Base—Thompson.
First Base on Balls—Bennett, Rowe, Thompson,

Shomberg.

Hit by Pitched Ball—Conway.

First Base on Errors—Detroit, 1; Indianapolis, 2.

Struck Out—Conway (2), Shreve, Denny, Hines (2);

Myers, Buckley.

Passed Balls—Buckley, 2.

Wild Pitches—Conway, 1; Shreve, 1.

LOUISVILLE, 10; CINCINNATI, 10. LOUISVILLE, June 23.—A nine-inning draw, much prolonged by interruptions by rain, was played here to-day between Cincinnati and Louisville. About a thousand people were present. The batting of both nines was strong, and the fielding rather loose, some costly errors being made. Collins, on a long fly catch in the third inning, fell and sprained his ankle. The Louisville crowd wanted the game called after the seventh, but Ferguson held the game till it

LOUISY	CINCINNATI.								
Collins, L. O	2	PO 3	0	0	Nicol, r 1	B	PO 3	*	Ö
Stratton, 10	ī	1		ĭ	M'Phee, 2. 2 Reilly, 1 2	3	1	5	2
Mack, 2 1			2	0	Reilly, 1 2 Baldwin, c 1	20	7	2	1
Br'wn'g, m 0 Kerins, r 1	0	2	0	i	Corkhill, 1. 1	2	3	1	0
Wolf, s 1	1	ī	2	1	Corkhill, 1. 1 Carp'ter, 31	2	3	1	C
Werrick, 3. 2 Smith, 1 3	2		0		Femelly, m 1 Kappel, s 0		0		0
Cross, c 2		8	2	1	Serad, p. 1		0	5	5
Ch'm'r'n, p 0	1	0	9	3	Totals 10	15	27	17	10
Totals10	15	27	17	9	10000020	*		100	-

Earned runs—Louisville, 5; Cincinnati, 4. Two-base hits—Cross, Corkhill, Collins, Stratton, Mack, Smith. Three-base hits—Reilly, Browning. Stolen bases—Kerins, Corkhill, Double plays—Serad, McPhee and Reilly; Werrick, Mack and Smith. First base on balls—Corkhill, (2), Nicol, Stratton, Browning, Kerins, Warrick, Smith. First base on errors—Louisville, 5; Cincinnati, 3. BOSTON, 8: WASHINGTON, 3.

Boston, June 23.—About 1,000 people saw the Washington club defeated to-day in a listlessly played game. It was too hot even to play ball, and there were no features to the game. Bos-

ons won	n	err	ors	5.	Se	ore:					
BOSTON.					WASHINGTON						
	R.	1B.	PO	. A.	E.		B	18	PO	A	
Vise, s	2	1	2	6	0	Perry, m	1	1	0	0	0
h'st'n.m.	0	1	2	1	1	Wilmot, 1	0	1	6	0	1
elly, r	2	1	0	0	1	Daily, r	0	1	1	0	1
ass, 3	1	1	1	3	0	Schoch, s	0	0	2	5	1
l'sm'n, 2.	1	2	1	2	0	Ryan, 1	0	0	8	0	1
lorn'ng. l.	0	1	0	0	0	Whitn'y.p.	0	0	1	2	4
ate, c	0	1	9	0	1	Myers, 2	0	0	6	2	0
forrill, 1.	2	0	11	0	2	Mack, c	1	1	2	3	2
						Irwin, 3					
Totals	8	10	27	19	5	Totals	3	5	27	4	13

Score by innings: Earned runs—Boston, 1; Washington, 1. Two-base hits—Kelly, Sowders, Wise, Mack. Stolen bases—Wise, Hornung. Double play—Wise and Morrill. First base on balls—Wise, Morrill, Klusman, Nash. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Washington, 4. Struck out—By Sowders, 6; by Whitney, 1. Passed ball—Tata. Time—1:15. Umpire—Daniels.

"White Caps" in Illinois. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 23 .- Wabash county, Illinois, is said to have just organized a band of regulators, who, like the "White Caps," propose to flog all drunken, profligate husbands and wife-beaters. It is learned that several of this class were notified this morning what they should expect if they persisted in their present course. The authorities seem to be indifferent, and rather favor the organization.

Lynching Threatened. special to the Indianapolis Journal

Evansville, Ind., June 23.—A report reached this city to-night from Rockport, Ind., that William Patrick, confined in the county jail for a most heinous murder, is in hourly danger of being lynched. A strong extra guard has been placed about the jail, which may be assaulted at any moment, as the kindred and friends of his victim declare that he shall occupy a grave they have already dags. they have already dug.

Serious Losses by Fire. HOLBROOK, A. T., June 23.-At 3 o'clock this afternoon fire started in the southwest portion of town, destroying the entire business part, including the Affantic & Pacific depot, the section-bouse, and a large number of cars. The loss is not less than \$200,000, AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Last Week's Freight Business. The train records show that the volume of business moving is rather above the usual June average. In the week ending June 24, as compared with the corresponding weeks in 1886 and 1887, there were, respectively, 146 and 1,904 more loaded cars received and forwarded at Indianapolis this year. East-bound the shipments continue to be exceedingly light. A slight increase in export business and shipments of live stock is shown, while those

grain and flour have dropped even lower, and no improvement is in prospect before the latter part of July. West-bound business is above the usual tonnage. It consists of merchandise, farming implements and furniture, with an increasing movement of railway supplies and quite a sprinkling of coke. A gratifying feature is the fact that the tonnage of the midland routes is steadily increasing, while Chicago lines are complaining of a falling off in tonnage as compared with last year, and the truthfulness of the freight agents' statements in this respect is confirmed by reports of the chairmen of the several Western and Northwestern freight associations. Northand-south roads are carrying more business than usual at this season of the year. Ship-ments of ice have increased largely the last week, and there is some grain and provisions going forward, largely to Southeastern points.
Shipments of fruits and early vegetables are
still important features of the north-bound freights. Watermelons are coming north over the several lines in considerable quantities. and this week shipments will

increase. Local traffic was a little off, the interest in the national Republican convention interfering with trade to more than the usual extent on such occasions. This, in turn, is felt, more especially on out-bound business. Building materials continue to form one of the most important classes of freight moving. Below is given the number of cars received and forwarded at Indianapolis last week, as compared with the corresponding weeks of 1887 and 1886:

Name of Road.	cars,	care, 1887.	CAPS,
L., N. A & C. Air-line	291	310	The second second
I., D. & W	260	BURNO	
I. & V	474	The second second	337
C, H. &I	586		TO SHARE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY
L. E. & W. (Ind'polis div.)	450		
O., I. & W. Eastern	522		
Peoria	585	Hillian Contract	
C., I., St. L. & C. { Lafayett	e. 1,607		1,232
T W (Cincinna	ti. 1,792	BEET PROPERTY.	1,436
J., M. & I	788	739 1,405	789 1.304
C., St. L. & P. { Columbus. Chicago	1,374		275
Vandalia	2.054	Committee of the Commit	1.657
I. & St. L	1,601	The second second	1,240
Bee-line			1,461
Total	14,359	14,213	12,455
Empty Cars			
Total movement	19,471	19,673	17,477

The Trunk Line Rate Wan Commissioner Fink has not yet reached the other side of the water and a rate war between the trunk lines has been inaugurated. Weeks ago the Journal gave the views of prominent freight men regarding a general rate war unless the Chicago & Grand Trunk road was curbed in its demands, and from that time Commissioner Fink has been engaged in preventing an outbreak. One of the older general freight agents says that the Grand Trunk has demanded too much in the way of differentials, especially on dressed meats and live stock, and such corporations as the Pennsylvania and the New York Central will not let matters run on this way month after month. Under most favorable circumstances it is not pleasant to have a foreign railroad company dictate what rates shall be on American roads. Freight men are now anxious lest the rate war inaugurated on dressed meats and live-stock shall extend to other classes of freight, and that eventually not only the trunk lines out of Chicago will be drawn into it, but all lines in the Central Traffic Association will be affected. The movements of the coming week by the trunk lines in this mat-ter will be watched with great interest, as busi-ness is now light and it would be but little trouble to bring on a general rate war. Many of the far-seeing and more conservative railroad men in high positions are abroad, and it is feared that the rate-cutting element in freight circles will take this opportunity to bring on a fight.

Personal, Local and State Notes. The average debt of all the roads in Ohio is a little over \$39,000 per mile.

The Ohio & Mississippi road earned \$83,210 the second week in June. Increase over 1887,

Work is to be resumed in a few days on the extension of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan from Anderson to Rushville

The Cincinnati, Ramilton & Dayton company has completed a new freight depot at Rushville. It will be occupied for the first time this morn-The extension of the Lake Erie & Western to

Peoria is fast becoming solid, and passenger trains run over the new track as fast as over the J. M. Ridenour was on Friday last elected one

of the directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis road for the thirty-eighth consecutive year.

Freight agents at this point are heartily in accord with shippers in the movement to force a reduction of rates on furniture and that class of

goods to Pacific coast points. The passenger earnings of the Bee-line this month promise to be the largest in any month for many years. New England travel over this road is heavy beyond parallel.

There were transferred over the Belt road last week 10,264 cars, against 9,643 the corresponding week in 1887. Belt road engines handled 721 car-loads of live stock.

Receiver McNulta's report shows the receipts of the Wabash in May to have been \$716,458, disbursements, \$658,626; cash on hand, \$208,055. The members of the Telegraphic Association

passed yesterday very pleasantly. A special train of four coaches was furnished them and they leisurly made a trip over the Belt road. The C., I., St. L. & C. management are doing considerable this season in the way of improv-ing the physical condition of their branches.

The main line is in about as good condition as any road-bed in the West. C. I. St. L. & C. passenger trains will begin running over the North Bend eut-off Sunday next. Freight trains will be run through the tunnel until the improvement is nearer com-pleted, as the numerous trains would interfere

with the work. It is thought that the Ives party will now abandon the carrying out of the purchase of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan road, so completely have they been frozen out in the Dayton, Fort Wayne & Chicago and the Cincinnati,

Hamilton & Dayton. The earnings of the Pullman and Wagner Palace-car companies have been the largest, the last thirty days, in their history. The Wagner shows proportionately the larger in-crease, having fully 100 per cent more cars in service than at any previous time.

The Journal has excellent authority for saying that friendly relations have been re-estab-lished between C. C. Waite and Eugene Zim-merman, both of whom were elected directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton lines and that Mr. Waite will be continued as vice-president and general manager of the system.

As an impression prevails that the general passenger agent of the Lake Eric & Western road, in his anxiety to build up a good business, is disposed to shade rates somewhat, it is due to him to say that the reports of the company do not bear out such an impression. In the last fiscal year the passenger rate was 2 55-100 per mile. This includes excursion rates, picnic rates and all classes of travel.

There is considerable of a rumbling in passenger circles over the fact that several of the roads which were in the agreement to neither pay commissions, nor allow their agents to receive them, are allowing their agents to receive commissions in a quiet manner. Indications are that the matter is soon to be ventilated, and when it is done roads which have been living up to the agreement will make it warm for the agreement breakers.

Wm. Walters, an engineer on the Lake Erie & Western road, a few weeks ago obtained a leave of absence to visit friends in the North-west, and while absent he was induced to run one of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy engines, but not securing a passenger engine to run he returned to the Lake Erie & Western, and resumed his run. The Lafayette division got hold of the facts in the case and demanded that Master Mechanic Riley discharge him, which he has done, and the Lafayette division of the Locomotive Brotherhood have expelled him from their body.

There is no longer any question as to the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company having cut loose entirely from the Ohio, Indiana & Western. The former announces an issue of \$3,000,000 new bonds to retire outstanding obligations, and the company will begin business on a new financial basis. Its present bonded debt is but \$15,500 a mile; under the refunding scheme it will be increased to \$18,000. But the interest on the new debt

will be but 5 per cent., the bonds payable in forty years. This is a light debt to pay fixed charges upon when the income from rentals is considered, as the C., S. & C. will be required to raise independent of its rentals but \$50,000 a

The Schnectady engines, which the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Indianapolis & St. Louis roads have recently received, are making some remarkable runs with heavy trains. Engine 128, on the C., H. & L, ran 67 miles without taking water, covering 45 miles in 47 minutes, the train consisting of a baggage car and six coaches. Engine 129 last week hauled ten coaches from Palestine to the Belt road, twelve miles, in eleven minutes. One of the new I. & St. L. engines last week hauled eight cars, well loaded, 57 miles in 62 minutes, and has made several short runs where a speed of a mile in fifty-seven seconds was reached.

Bliscellaneous Items.

Kansas railroads are assessed \$52,216,605 this year, against \$40,554,345 in 1886. Southern roads which have been entting rates for some months past on several classes of freight, restore rates to-day to the basis of the recent

The books of the Northern Pacific road close to-morrow, and will show that the company has earned sufficient to leave a surplus of nearly one-half million dollars after paying operating expenses and fixed charges.

The annual report of the commissioners of New York for 1887 is just published. It shows that the roads in that State earned last year \$143,724,490. Net earnings, \$51,284,516. During the year there were disbursed in dividends \$13,822,874, against \$11,178,177 in 1886.

The interstate commissioners give notice that, whereas, the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City company have established rates which are a prima facie violation of the long-and-shorthaul clause, the commissioners will hold a public session at Dubuque, July 25, to hear testimony regarding the same.

The Knights of Pythies.

CINCINNATI, O., June 23.—The Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, to-day adjourned sine die. It refused to organize a Knights of Pythias Sisterhood, but thought the same purpose could be accomplished if the women estab-lished and governed their own order. A resolution of censure was adopted against ex-Adjt. Gen. Joseph Dowdall, of Ohio, for statements concerning Supreme Chapcellor Douglas and Major-general Carnahan. The next conclave will be held at Milwaukee, on the second Tuesday in June, 1890.

Two Men Killed by an Explosion.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ALTAMONT, Ind., June 23.-Last evening, about 5 o'clock, a saw-mill situated about ten miles north of this city was blown into spiinters by the explosion of one of the boilers. The cause is supposed to have been insufficiency of water in the boiler. Two of the laborers were instantly killed and others seriously if not fatally injured. The men killed were Samuel King and Daniel Logue, both leaving families in almost destitute circumstances. The loss of property is \$1,000.

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